

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

Daily Paper \$8 a Year

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Attend the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$5 a Year

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1866.

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY,
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From Mexico.

The following is from a special despatch in the New York World, of the 5th:

General Sedgwick, on the 24th, made a formal demand on Colonel Canales for the immediate surrender of Matamoros, which was acceded to, and Canales occupied the fortifications, while the American flag floats over the city. A sufficient number of troops occupy the city to render the occupation secure.

Escobedo attacked Canales on the 27th, and a desperate battle ensued, lasting three hours, resulting in the defeat of Escobedo, with a loss of six hundred men, including General Espinosa. Colonel Canales lost seventy-five men.

Escobedo lays his defeat to the interference of United States troops, and indignantly complains of the action of General Sedgwick. He expects reinforcements, when he will resume the attack. Meanwhile, the American flag floats within the besieged defences.

The city of Matamoros was surrendered to Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the United States forces on the Rio Grande, on the evening of the 24th instant. Col. J. G. Perkins, of the Nineteenth United States Colored Infantry, was placed in command.

Col. Canales made an official statement to Gen. Sedgwick that, owing to his inability to pay his troops, he could no longer correct them, whereupon Sedgwick immediately demanded the surrender of the place, which was granted.

The following were the terms: First—Col. Canales shall place Matamoros under the orders of the commander of the United States forces. Second—The latter guarantees to Canales and his forces their liberty, and secures the safety of their interests. Third—The persons and interests of all the inhabitants of Matamoros are to be respected, no matter to what nationality they belong. Fourth—The forces of Canales are to maintain their actual position. Fifth—No forces shall enter the place except those of the United States.

On Sunday morning, the 25th, Colonel Perkins issued an order, which was posted about the streets, declaring that he had taken command of the city, in the name of the United States.

On Sunday evening, through the instrumentality of General Sedgwick, an interview was arranged between Canales and Escobedo, for the purpose of settling existing difficulties. Much bickering and recrimination ensued, and nothing was accomplished.

The attack began at 5 o'clock, a. m., of the 27th. Escobedo opened his attack, the American flag meanwhile floating from the Government House. A fight was made by Cortina on the South side of the city, while the main attack was made on the North side. Brisk firing continued up to 7 o'clock, but the attack was repulsed at every point. The American force in the city preserved peace and guarded the ferry, practically acting as provost guard.

A NEW WHITE HOUSE.—It is determined to locate the White House, and the presidential park that will surround it, about two miles out of the city, toward the North-west. Here the natural irregularities of the surface and a beautiful stream of water will afford every advantage to improve nature by its development in the hand of art. It is intended to make this spot to the nation what Central Park is to New York—the highest development of park and ornamental and artistic gardening. The land will cost about \$1,500 per acre, so that half a million will secure the land.

[Cor. New York Evening Express.

Gen. Fremont has sold the Southwest Pacific Railroad to the Southwest Pacific Company, a corporation created by the General Assembly of Missouri. The consideration is \$1,300,000. This will not retard the progress of the road but rather enhance it.

The First Day.

The New York World thus notices the proceedings of the first day in Congress:

"A very old Latin poet described to his readers how pleasant a thing it was to stand at a safe distance on the shore and behold the mad heaving of the sea in a storm. We trust the country will feel a similar satisfaction in reading the account of the proceedings in Congress on the opening day of the session. Nothing more violent, hostile, and we will add, harmless, ever took place in a legislative body. It was a mere exhibition of impotent wrath, like the waves lashing themselves into foam against a rock-bound coast. The House voted by a majority of four or five to one, to repeal that section of the treason and confiscation act which authorizes the President to pardon the rebels by a proclamation of amnesty. But it is all one whether that section stands for is repealed. It was mere surplusage when it was enacted. The President possesses the power by the Constitution, and no act of Congress can repeal a clause of the Constitution. President Johnson deemed this point so clear, that he would not even seem to imply a doubt by anticipating and heading off this action of Congress, which he might have done by a complete amnesty before the beginning of the session. There is no court of justice which will not regard the President's pardon as a bar to a prosecution, just as all the courts always did before that superfluous permission was passed. The President will continue to pardon or withhold pardons, as he sees fit; and the repeal of that section will neither induce Southern grand juries to find bills of indictment, nor petit juries to convict; and it is only by juries of their own State that criminals can be indicted or tried. The President will not do so idle a thing as to veto an act repealing that section, but he might make it the occasion of asserting the authority to pardon conferred upon him by the Constitution. Silent contempt might perhaps be better.

Another bill, of which notice was given yesterday, designates the 5th of March for the assembling of the fortieth Congress. That, too, amounts to nothing. It is all the same to the President as if this were the first session, when Congress, as a matter of course, would continue to sit until it chose to adjourn. The fortieth Congress can pass no act after the 4th of March which the thirty-ninth may not, with equal ease, pass before; and we may safely conclude from the beginning made yesterday, that this Congress will leave no imaginable extravagance for its successor to perpetuate. The President is just as free to exert his executive authority, when Congress is in session as when it is not, the only difference being that all his appointments must be sent immediately to the Senate for confirmation.

The Business of the Country.

The Nashville Union and Dispatch says:

Exchange papers from Boston to New Orleans reaching this table, speak of stagnation in business. The whole system of exchanging commodities for money values is out of gear and working badly. Whether this state of things is due to the unsettled political condition, the operations of speculators and stock-jobbers, the deficiency in supply of great staples, or quackish attempts to accommodate the laws of trade to the necessities of a redundant currency, with which the Government has too much to do, we do not pretend to say. Doubtless all these have more or less influence in producing the result. It is a fact, however, that business is languishing, and that there is a general decline in values. To the great mass with whom the cost of living is a prime consideration, it becomes a question whether the prices of the necessities of life have come down in proportion. The new year is at hand, and prudent men are beginning to make their calculations for another twelvemonth. How is it with meat and bread? How about cloths and calico? How about hats and bonnets, and boots and shoes? How about wood and coal? Are the middle men—those who deal between the producer and the wholesale dealer, and the consumer, reducing their selling prices? How about rents? Circumstances are compelling reductions in prices. They are reducing the wages of laborers and the salaries of employees of all kinds, and if people who "sell things" expect to get them off their hands without considerable loss, they will act wisely to accommodate themselves to the downward tendency. Everything will result better if all hands come down together.

A Jewish house, built two centuries before Christ, has been excavated entire in Syria.

The Debate upon the Confiscation Question.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Chandler asked to take up the bill from the House repealing the section of the bill to suppress insurrection, giving the pardoning power to the President.

Mr. Sherman called for the reading of the bill.

Mr. Johnson did not know whether, if the section referred to was repealed, the President would still have power to grant a general amnesty. The President would still have the power to grant pardons after its passage. The best plan was to let it rest until it could be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fessenden had no opinion to express on the merits of the bill at present, but considered it would be setting an unwise precedent to act on a bill previous to its reference to a committee.

Mr. Howard understood that there was urgent necessity for the speedy passage of this act by Congress. He believed that proceedings had been taken in restoring property to rebels which he did not think the country would be satisfied with when they came to know the facts. The bill was designed to put an end to the restoration of property by the President to the rebels, and he hoped it would be acted on at once.

Mr. Chandler said it is asserted that hundreds of millions of rebel property had been restored, and it is said that pardons were sold for money about this town by men of doubtful reputation and with these pardons property had been restored.

Mr. Trumbull thought the pardoning power had been grossly abused, but did not think, from the last report of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, that there had been so much property restored. He should probably vote for this bill, but did not see any necessity for its immediate passage.

The question on the motion to take up was then put, and decided in the negative by a tie vote, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Edmunds, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams and Wilson—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey—21.

Mr. Sumner then moved to lay the motion to take up on the table, which was agreed to.

A Perpetual Congress.

The Cincinnati Gazette suggested several days ago that Congress pass a law at the approaching session, convening the fortieth Congress on the 5th day of March next. The authority for such an act it finds in the following provision of the Constitution:

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

This clause certainly authorizes Congress to appoint a different day for the meeting of that body, but the framers of the Constitution scarcely contemplated sanctioning a perpetual session. The Gazette professes to believe that the public welfare demands that Congress shall be in session between the 5th of March and the following December. That means that the radicals should prevent the President appointing anybody to office who does not belong to their party. The suggestion of the Gazette was likely thrown out as a feeler, for the Washington Republican, of the 29th ult., learns that Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, purposes on the meeting of Congress to-morrow to give notice of a bill providing for the assembling of the fortieth Congress on the 5th of March, the day after the present Congress will adjourn. There is not the slightest probability that the public interest will demand the assembling of Congress at any such early period. If done at all it will be simply in the interest of the party controlling Congress, and will show how completely every interest is to be made subservient to the purposes of that party.—Nashville Union.

MOVEMENT FOR THE DISMEMBERMENT OF MARYLAND.—Some of the papers of Western Maryland, in view of the great disparity between the political sentiments of the citizens of Western Maryland and those of other portions of the State, are advocating either the annexation of the Congressional district now represented by the Hon. Frank Thomas to Western Virginia, or the erection of a new State out of the four counties composing it.

Papal Troubles.

If Pius the Ninth should be driven again from Rome, he will have the consolation of reflecting that he is not by any means the first of the long lines of Popes who have endured the miseries of exile. The following list, long as it is, does not comprise all the Popes who have suffered from the violence of faction and of war:

Pope Liberius was imprisoned by a heretical Emperor. Silverius died in exile. Vigilius was imprisoned and exiled. St. Marem died in exile a martyr. St. Leo III was driven to Spoleto. Leo V was dethroned and cast into prison. John XII had to fly from Rome. Benedict V was carried off into Germany. John XIII fled from a Roman faction and took refuge in Capua. Benedict VI was imprisoned and murdered by a Roman faction. John XIV was cast into the prison of St. Angelo and died of hunger. Gregory V was compelled to fly from Rome by a civil tumult. Benedict VIII was driven from Rome by a faction. Benedict IX was twice driven out. Leo IX was dethroned by the Normans. Gregory VIII went from land to land, and from kingdom to kingdom, and died in exile. Victor III could not so much as take possession of his See, and died at Benevento. Urban II was restored by the French Crusaders. Pascal II was carried off by Henry V and imprisoned. Gelasius II was compelled to fly to Gaeta. Honorius II was compelled to fly into France by an anti-Pope who usurped his See. Eugenius III was driven out of Rome by Arnold of Brescia. Alexander III, on the very day of his consecration, was cast into prison. He was consecrated, not in the Holy City, but in a village church. He was obliged to enter the mountains for safety. He passed his time wandering from Terracina to Anagni, from Anagni to Tusculum. Urban III and Gregory VIII could not even take possession of Rome. Lucius III fled to Verona. Gregory III was compelled by an insurrection at Rome to retire to Perugia. Innocent IV fled to Genoa. Alexander IV fled to Viterbo. Martin IV never entered Rome. Boniface VIII was a prisoner at Anagni. Then came the Western schism, which lasted seventy years, during which time seven Popes reigned in Avignon. Urban VI fled to Genoa. Innocent VII fled from the factions in Rome to Viterbo. Gregory XI fled to Gaeta. John XXIII fled from Rome. Eugenius IV was besieged in his own palace by an anti-Pope and was obliged to fly to Florence. Still more recently, almost in our own times, Pius the VII was held in captivity by the First Napoleon. The Catholic sovereigns, in fact, have seldom scrupled to make war upon the Pope when it seemed to be for their interest to do so.

BALTIMORE CONGRESSMEN ELECT.—The radical judges of election of Baltimore have signed a petition, to be presented to the House of Representatives, stating that at the recent election a large majority of the votes by which Phelps and Archer, Conservatives, were elected, "were cast by persons disfranchised for disloyalty."

This is supposed to be one of the preliminary steps taken towards contesting the seats of the Congressmen elect.

FIRE.—During the early part of Monday night, the 3d inst., the small store building in front of Col. F. F. Wrey's residence, in that part of our town known as Donnersville, and occupied by Messrs. C. B. Law and Edgar Charles, was burned to the ground. Of the stock on hand little or nothing was saved. The stock was estimated at \$5,000, of which \$4,000 was fortunately covered by insurance. The impression is that the fire was the result of accident.—Darlington Southerner.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—Last Monday night a severe storm of wind and rain visited the District. On Black creek, in the lower part of the District, it had the force of a tornado, and did much damage. We learn that Mr. R. M. Rogers had a number of houses blown down and other property destroyed. Col. John Rogers also suffered serious loss. Other persons in the neighborhood were aroused and much alarmed by the violence of the wind.—Darlington Southerner.

A PRESENT FOR MRS. DAVIS.—A Norfolk paper, of last Saturday, says that a subscription list was circulated yesterday in the Methodist conference, for the purpose of raising funds to present Mrs. Jefferson Davis with a testimonial of affection. Quite a large amount was contributed by the members present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in United States. Try it and be convinced.

A NEW PERFUME! Called Sweet Opononax from Mexico, manufactured by E. T. Smith & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant Perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest Extract ever made. Supersedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opononax.

FEVERS, CHILLS, AGUE, &c.

The cause of fever is the contamination of the blood by some morbid agent. The nerves connected with nutrition and organic contractility suffer alteration in their composition. The muscles, deprived of nervous influence, begin to waste, and this waste produces heat. The heart is increased in its action, and the blood is rendered still more impure by receiving the wasted tissues by the continued action of the morbid agent, as well as by the functions of the lungs, liver and spleen being impeded. Purify, therefore, the springs of life, the blood. Use the "Queen's Delight," the great blood remedy, and all morbid agents will be removed. The Queen's Delight has cured many cases of contamination of the blood, chill and fever, typhoid fever; eruptive fever will be prevented by the free use of the Queen's Delight. For sale by FISHER & HEINTZ, Pharmacists. Nov 11 mw

WORDS OF VITAL INTEREST.

Will the thousands who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day devote five minutes to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is Health, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. Weakness is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare vegetable tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alternative as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would, of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored, of shattered nerves re-strung, of headaches cured, of disordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dispelled, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toil defied, of hope re-animating and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of Hostetter's Bitters. Dec 2 46

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL

HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissaccon, Paris), No. 399 Broadway, New York. Oct 17 1y

COLGATE'S TOILET SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. March 28 1y

Almonds, Raisins, Currants.

JUST received, a complete assortment of ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, CITRUS, &c. J. & T. R. AGNEW. Nov 7

Scales, Scales, Scales.

JUST received, a supply of TEW SCALES, Counter Scales and small Platform Scales, which will be sold at very low prices by J. & T. R. AGNEW.

CANDLES! CANDLES!

ONE HUNDRED boxes Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES. Just received and for sale by J. & T. R. AGNEW.

Ale and Porter.

ONE HUNDRED dozen London PORTER and Edinburgh ALE. Just received and for sale by J. & T. R. AGNEW.

Corn Starch, Tapioca, &c.

FRESH TAPIOCA, Corn Starch, Burma's Maizena, Hecker's Farina. On hand and for sale by J. & T. R. AGNEW. Nov 7

Gun and Blasting Powder.

JUST received and for sale low, a complete assortment of Gun, Rifle and Blasting POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and in canisters, at wholesale and retail, at very low prices. Also, Safety Fuse, for Blasting. Inquire for DUPONT'S POWDER—it is the best. J. & T. R. AGNEW. Nov 10

T. W. RADCLIFFE, Anderson's Block, COLUMBIA, S. C.,



HAS just received and opened an assortment of

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, ELEGANT TEA SETS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, GUNS AND PISTOLS, TABLE CUTLERY, DOILY RINGS, &c.,

Unsurpassed in South Carolina.

An elegant selection of

BRIDAL PRESENTS!

Of novel and original design—all at REASONABLE PRICES. Call and examine—Anderson's Block, Main street.

THE MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR OF WATCHES AND MAKING OF JEWELRY done as formerly. Nov 13

S. E. STRATTON,

DEALER IN

Cotton Bags, Waste, Old Bagging and Rope!

COPPER, BRASS

AND OTHER OLD METALS!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for the above articles. Assembly street, one door from Gervais, Columbia, S. C.

Nov 18 1mo
Winnboro News and Yorkville Enquirer publish three times and send bills.

GEO. W. PARKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,

Corner Main and Camden Streets,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

PROMPT and energetic attention is guaranteed to all orders for the purchase or sale of any species of Property or Merchandise. Nov 21 2mo

DENTISTRY.

HAVING opened my office permanently in Columbia, I may be found at all hours at the residence of Mr. M. H. Berry, (opposite the Catholic Church,) on Assembly street. D. P. GREGG. June 12

PUBLIC MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Columbia will be held on TUESDAY next, the 11th inst., at 10 a. m., in Gibbs' Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of issuing new bills of the corporation, not to exceed in amount \$50,000, for the purpose of redeeming the present circulation and for other purposes. Dec 7 THEO. STARK, Mayor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE. COLUMBIA, December 5, 1866. IN pursuance of a resolution of the City Council, an ELECTION will be held at the next regular meeting of Council, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, for FIVE ASSISTANT POLICEMEN. Applicants will hand in their applications, naming their sureties, on or before that date. J. S. McMAHON, City Clerk. Dec 6

CHOICE STOCK LIQUORS!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

BELLS, GIBSON'S X. XX. XXX, WHISKY.

Bbls. O. Biss' Old Bourbon WHISKY. " Corn and Rye domestic " Holland Anchor GIN. " American HOP. " Pinet and Rochelle BRANDY. " Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rum. " Sweet Malaga Wine. " Cherry and Madeira Wine. " Catalema Claret Wine. " Stoughton Bitters. " Curacao and Amaretto Cordial. " Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

With a general stock of GENUINE LIQUORS, worthy attention of purchasers, at fair prices. Call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will be offered.

A. L. SOLOMON, See and door from Shiver House, Oct 18 On Plain street.

HARDWARE.

IRON, STEEL.

NAILS, POTWARE.

Tin'd and Jap'd HOLLOWWARE

Carpenters' and Blacksm's TOOLS

SALES.

AXES, S. W. Collins' and other brands.

PAINTS, OILS and GLASS.

In store and for sale LOW by

FISHER & LOWRANCE.

Nov 9